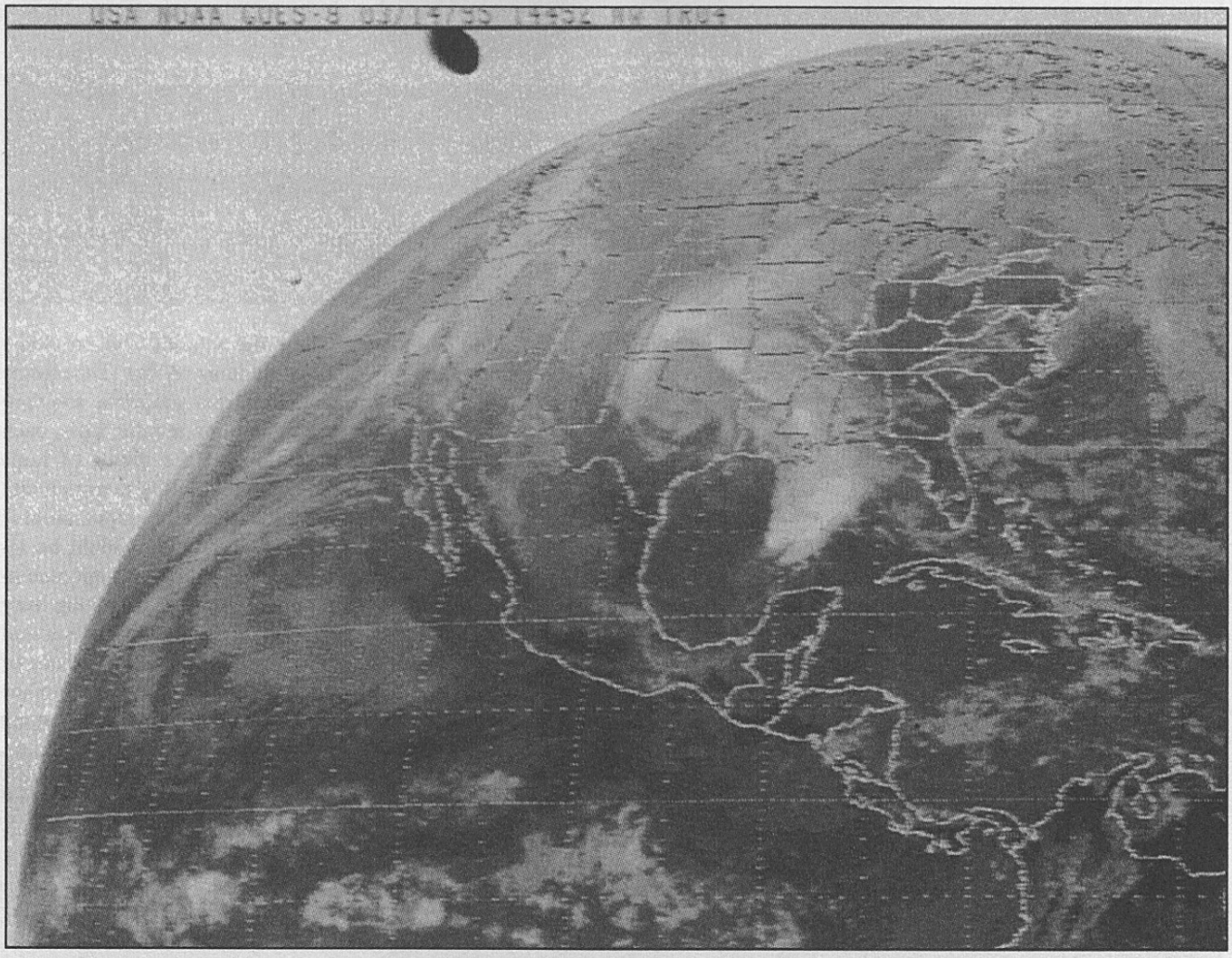


IMAGE THREE: A disk-like object glowing almost "red hot" appears during a storm in the southwest.

the same speed as Earth so they appear to stay fixed in space. The polar orbiting class circle Earth from north to south or from south to north at an altitude between 400 and 1200 miles above the surface of the earth and usually pass directly over an area once a day. Both satellites transmit very little power, less than 5 watts. Despite their low power one can still get a clear sharp image of the Earth from space.

The first time I received something strange was on October 24 1994. The satellite was called NOAA 12, a polar orbiting satellite (Image One) at about 800 miles up. The satellite moving at a speed of over 10,000 miles an hour and was passing over the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and Brazil. The image was an infrared one and clearly showed the temperature difference in the air, clouds and the ocean currents. On the image was a triangular object which was too perfect in geometric shape. What ever it was it was huge and passed directly under the satellite blocking out a section of the ground. There was no doubt it was imaged below the satellite since the latitude and longitude grids were superimposed over the UFO.

As I studied the image I thought that it was strange since here was a triangular unknown, a shape that I have become very familiar with over the past 15years in the New York area. For those of you who are new to the UFO field, since 1983, I have been investigating a series of complex UFO sightings that have taken place in the Hudson Valley area of New York. These sightings are documented in my book *Night Siege—The Hudson Valley UFO Sightings,* which was Co-authored with Dr. J. Allen Hynek and Bob Pratt. *Night Siege* is currently out of print, but will be re-released in 1997 with three new chapters.

As I looked at the image, I wondered how large it was and judging by the darkness of its color it was giving off a considerable amount of energy. I decided at that time just to sit on the picture and monitor the system more closely to see what came in. This was not an easy task since when the system is in full operation, I can receive several hundred images in a 24 hour period. The next strange image of an unknown in space would not arrive until November 3, 1994.

It happened at about 9:00 o'clock in the morning. I had already been imaging all night and was going through over 150 files of satellite images from all parts of the world. As I watched the screen the familiar beeping sound of a United States NOAA polar orbiter began to come in on the receiver. I quickly turned to the computer satellite tracking program to see what NOAA space vehi-

The images speak for themselves, something's being picked up by our satellites. There have been a number of satellites that have mysteriously disappeared in space. One such ill fated space orbiter was NOAA 13 which vanished from orbit in 1995.

cle it was. The computer identified the signal as belonging to NOAA 12, a polar orbiting satellite that travels from north to south at an altitude of about 420 miles. As the image came in (approx. image speed for this type of satellite is 120 lines per minutes, this means that to get a full image it takes about two minutes because the satellite is traveling so fast and is covering a vast distance) it was clear that once again something highly unusual was being picked up (see Image Two).

On the screen were two triangular shaped objects that were very close to the satellite. One object was between Florida and South America, while the other was just off the coast of Peru in the South Pacific. The image was obtained in infrared by a process called APT (Automatic Picture Transmission), a real time image of that section of our planet from space. Once again the infrared cameras were used and the objects appeared "very hot" and were giving off large amounts of heat energy. Also, Image One the latitude and longitude grid was over the two unknowns indicating that they were below the satellite and not some type of bizarre imaging flaw. The objects were once again too geometric and they did not pop up on a regular basis, each image so far was the result of hundreds of hours of satellite reception and imaging. Once again no explanation. I must make a note that it would be almost impossible to provide high resolution of something that is moving very quickly. Although in Images One and Two we can make out the basic shape of the UFO, it is almost impossible to see its true shape and structure since we are

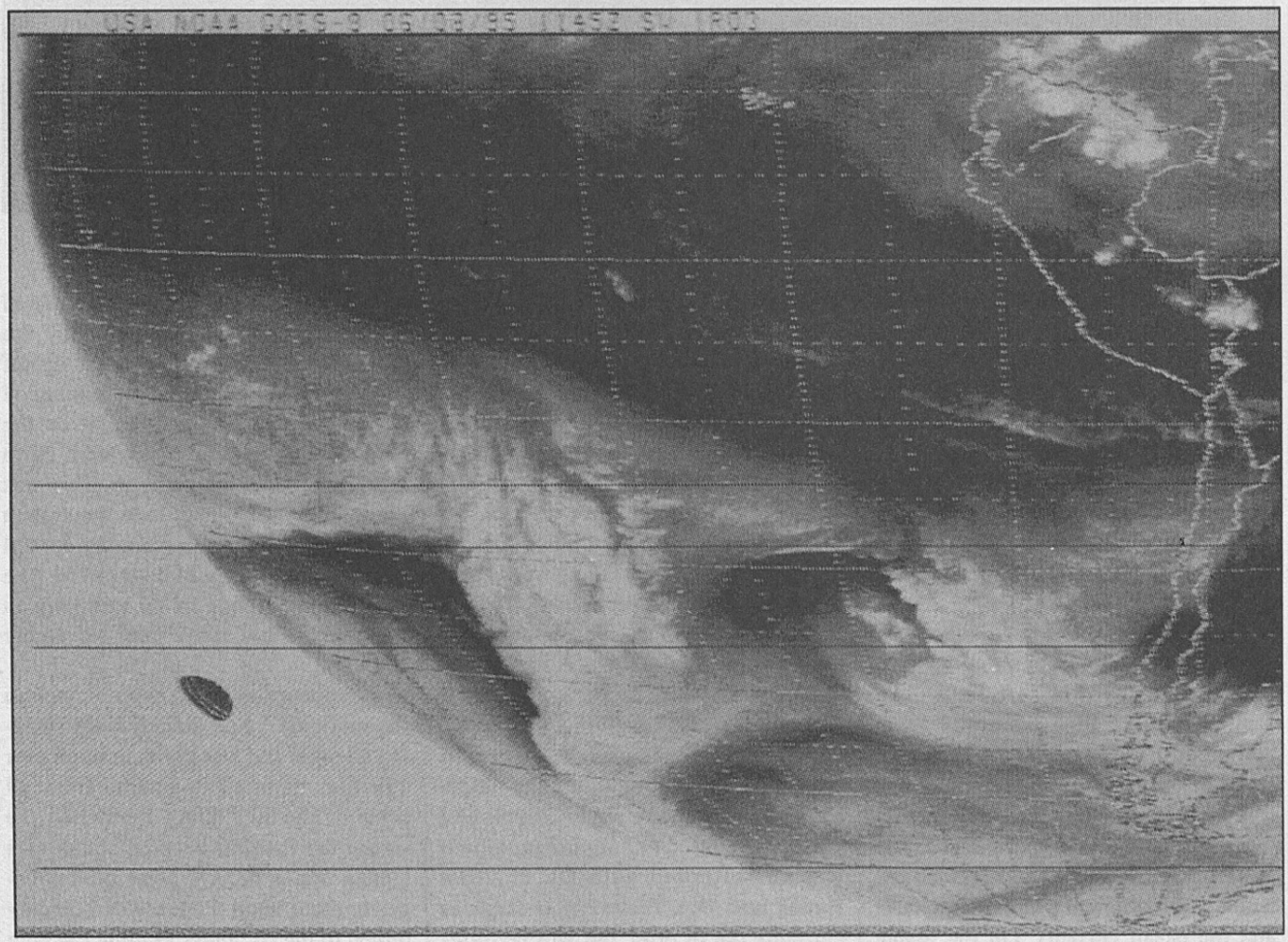


IMAGE FOUR: A typical "flying saucer" emerged in this scan taken by a U.S. weather satellite on 6/8/95.

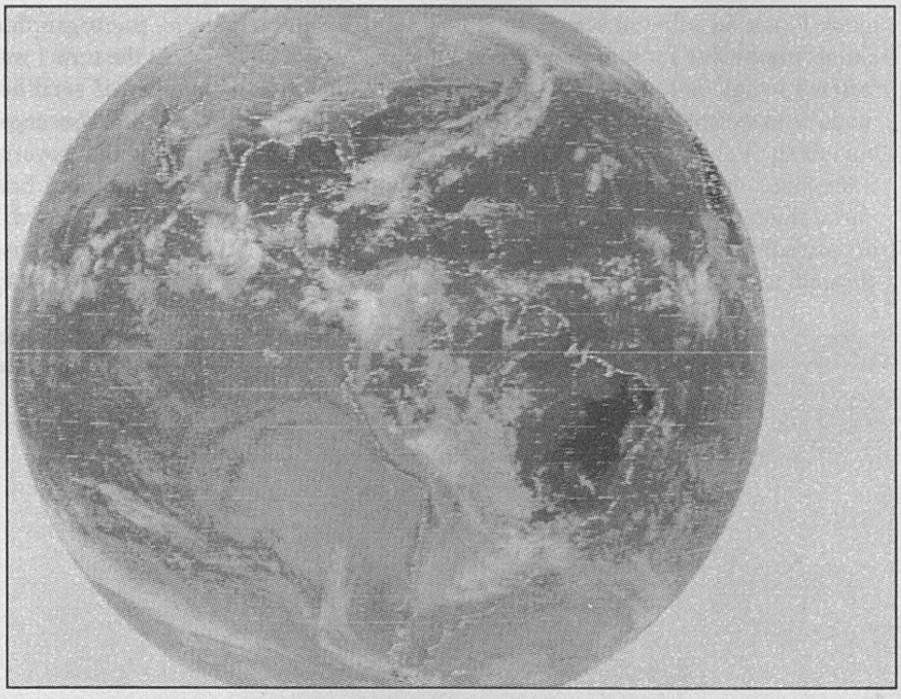
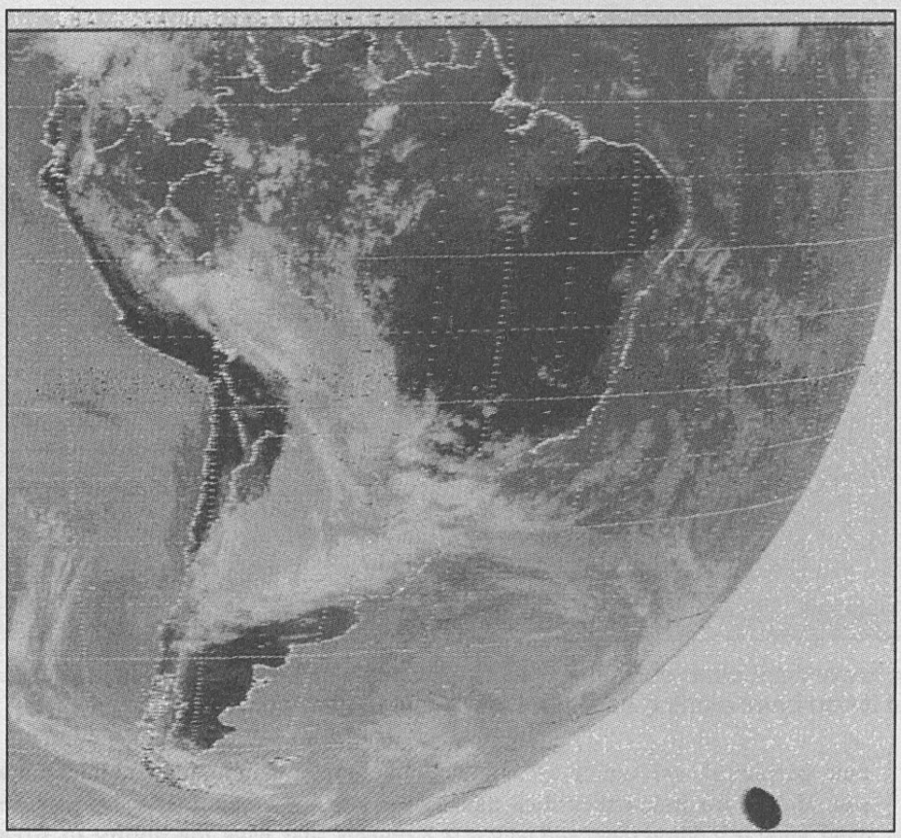


IMAGE FIVE (above) & SIX (below): Taken within a short while of each other, the weather probe caught the Earth in the background first without the UFO and then with a strange disk-like object in its frame.



looking at a two dimensional image. The objects may have very small or large widths, but one thing is certain that in both cases they are several miles below the satellite and this makes them objects that are quite large.

I then showed the two pictures to an associate of mine who is a scientist with a strong background in the imaging system aboard a number of different types of satellites. He agreed that the shapes where strange and not consistent with what is commonly called "missing data." Missing data is when something goes wrong and for some reason or another, part of the image is missing so that section of the image is void of resolution. I have seen this before in a number of satellites and it is a common occurrence, especially with the polar orbiting satellites. To me, it did not look like a flaw in the transmission since in the past such occurrences were white, and since the satellite images a line at a time the missing data would appear in strips. The data was missing a light, but something under the satellite blocked out that section of Earth as it passed over. My associate then told me (being a conservative scientist) that he would need a great deal more data before he could issue a judgement. He added that "It would be nice if you could image something that is more spherical in shape, not over the earth, but in space, then the image can be studied in greater detail." I agreed, but really felt that the chance of getting something like that was very remote since it took hundreds and hundreds of images to get just these first two.

Nothing strange was picked up for quite some time, and for the most part I would leave the system on automatic and then check the files when the hard drive would get too full up since each image takes a quarter of a megabyte of memory. On March 15, I went though the images that were received on March 14 and after 75 files I almost became discouraged and was ready to erase the entire file when I had a strong feeling to check a couple more files.

The next file showed an infrared image from GOES 8 taken on March 14J1995 at 1445 GMT (9:45 AM East Coast time) The channel image was number four which meant that it was a temperature reading of the surface and cloud cover. One could easily see a major storm brewing in the southwest. In the right hand corner (see Image Three) was a disk-like object that was glowing almost red hot since it was very dark in contrast to the very cold space surrounding it. This object was moving out of the frame and when the next image of that area came in ten minutes later, the UFO was no longer there. The system had picked up its first circular anomaly.

I had the frame color enhanced and it